FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1840. [NO. 1179.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

☞ The subscriber having received an appointment from the Board of Internal Improvement as general Agent in connection with a proposed Western Rail Road, to take effect from the first of January, hereby gives notice that he is ready to enter upon the duties of his appointment. Books for subscription, under the direction of Commissioners appointed in different counties, will be opened. Any information, or communication, connected with the subscription to the stock, or the general concern, may be made to the subscriber at this place.
SIMEON COLTON.
Fayetteville, January 1, 1840. 78tf

HIDES.
3000 LBS. dry Salted HIDES, for sale by
A. W. STEEL.
December 30, 1839. 78-3w

Horses for sale.
TWO HORSES for sale, apply to
COOK & CO.
January 1, 1840. 78-4w

Notice.
ALL persons who have Guns or Pistols or Locks, or any thing in the line of business, repaired at E. A. Harper's Gunsmith Shop in Fayetteville, N. C. will call at Mr. James Martine's Tin Shop, on Hay Street, for them.
January 1, 1840. 78-1m

Notice.
THE Subscriber, wishing to move to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Johnston County, containing 2156 acres, including a dower of 587 acres, 1569 acres in fee. I will sell 1569 acres, and throw the dower in, which can be bought low. There is, cleared within the last three years, land enough to produce fifty bales of Cotton; there is a two story Dwelling, all other necessary out-houses, a Grist Mill, the toll of which is good for sixty or seventy barrels of Corn a year with a pair of Cologne Stones 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, which cost $400 in New York. Any person wishing to reside in North Carolina cannot suit themselves better.—The Land is good, handsome situation, good range, &c. The Land can be bought for three dollars per acre, cash. It lies on the main road leading from Smithfield to Sampson Court House, and is within 24 miles of the Wilmington Rail Road.
R. W. SNEAD.
Johnston County, Dec. 24, 1839. 78-4w

$100 REWARD.
STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Marion District, S. C., about the 1st ultimo, a Negro woman named TENA, between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet high, has a mark on the head, occasioned by having the scull broken, and likewise a mark on the left foot, occasioned by a cut with an axe; rather broad across the shoulders, with a small waist.
She has heretofore been in the possession of a colored man named WILLIAM DANIEL, who, I have reason to believe, has carried her off, he having left Marion District about the 1st ultimo. Said Daniel is a dark complected man, with a strong resemblance to an Indian, tolerably tall, very active and quick spoken. It is supposed that he has gone to the South West.
I will give a reward of $50 for the recovery of said woman, and a reward of $50 to any person who will bring the said Daniel back to Marion District, or $100 for them both.
ANN MURCHISON.
January 1, 1840. 78-3tpd

Gray's Ointment,
FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Received per Steamer Henrietta.
19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES, 10 tcs. No. 3 MACKEREL.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
December 11, 1839. 75-tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.
PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.
The Academic year commenced on the 11th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.
The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	10	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

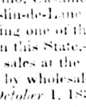
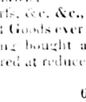
Nicholas Nickleby.
THIS popular Novel, by Boz, just received. Also, The American Almanac for 1840, American Poets, a beautiful work; The Gift for 1840; Youth's Keepsake; Chevallier's Travels in the U. S.; Ladies' Annual Register; Cooper's Naval History; Benjamin's Architect; Southern and Missouri Harmonies; Ready Reckoner; Bickersteth on Prayer; Faber on Infidelity; President's Messages, from 1789 to 1839; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Stoves and Stove Pipe.
THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.
—ALSO—
All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

BARK!
THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Wagoner wanted.
A GENTLEMAN of Cheraw wishes to hire a good WAGONER. A liberal price will be paid for one of sober and steady habits, who is fond of horses. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
December 16, 1839. 76-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.
THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are:
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Emmetts,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Laine,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Laine Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
October 1, 1839. 65tf

For Sale,
300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.
500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers.
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 32tf

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.
The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.
☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.
October 26, 1839. 69tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.
THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.
Glaring Fraud!
A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.
N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by
COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.
☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

THE HUMAN HAIR
IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.
Remember the genuine as described below.
This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.
Daring Fraud!
This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.
Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.
Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 1, 1840. 78-eowly

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840.

GEORGIA.—*The way to put down Bank Rags!*—The Tory hard-money Democrats in the Georgia Legislature, have repealed that part of the charter of the Central Bank, (which belongs to the State,) which forbad the issue of more notes than the amount of its capital, and have now authorized it to issue double the amount. So that instead of three millions of notes, it is now authorized to issue six millions. It is moreover authorized to refuse to pay specie to Banks which have suspended. The Georgia Recorder says that the first effect of the law was, that the Bank paid out to the members about $100,000, and immediately for the first time suspended specie payments. So much for that humbug!

The Georgia Legislature made no provision for the payment of the $300,000, for which the State is now under protest in New York: nor was any made for the payment of the State's bonds in Europe. The Augusta Sentinel asks,—What now will become of the credit of the State! But what do the democratic (save the mark!) jackanapes of our Legislature care for State honor or State credit! They voted themselves *five dollars* a day, for their glorious doings, and then created a Bank to issue the bills to pay them, and that is about the upshot of their two months' session. Such are the fruits of the reign of Democracy in Georgia. God save the State from any more such legislatures, or the further reign of such a party.

The Tory Senate rejected the bill to subject vessels from Maine to quarantine. The State Rights party complain bitterly of this truckling to abolitionism. The House had passed the bill almost unanimously, but in the Senate, it was made a party question, and the bill lost. The failure to adopt any of the measures proposed, was probably owing to an indisposition to quarrel with the Tory State of Maine.

The State Rights party in Georgia have resolved that they will neither support Harrison nor Van Buren, but have put up a candidate of their own, in the person of the celebrated Gov. George M. Troup.

The Mexicans of Metamoras say that they look upon the Texans as "highway robbers and assassins." "As the pot said said to the kettle," &c.

Mr. Grundy, not having been an "inhabitant" of Tennessee at the time he was elected to the U. S. Senate, proceeded to Nashville, resigned the seat to which he had been elected, stating that he was *now* an inhabitant of Tennessee, had resigned the office of Attorney General, and would go to the Senate or to private life, as the Legislature might choose. He was immediately nominated and re-elected, without regular opposition.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Washington, December 26, 1839.

MR. GALES:—I received on yesterday from a friend, a newspaper slip containing another classic effusion from the Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of your District, bearing date some time in the latter part of November past, and published in the Standard, making me again the subject of his abuse, &c., which publication I had not before seen, and which is written in a style and taste for which the author is so much distinguished.

He denies that he referred to the wrong document in his other letter to the Standard, and, as usual, calls it falsehood in me so to state. To settle this matter, I send you the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury for 1838, by the examination of which, and by comparing them with the acts of Congress making appropriations for that year, it will be seen that they sustain all that I stated in reference to them in my Letter of the 25th October.

I have only to add, that when the Doctor shall have wiped off the foul leprosy of falsehood, which has been fixed on him by his own Journals in several instances, as referred to by my Letter of the above date to the Editor of the Observer, and of which he now stands convicted before the country, then, he may claim some further notice from me, but not until then.

Respectfully, E. DEBERRY.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON TO THE HON. HARMAR DENNY.

NORTH BEND, 2d Dec., 1839.

Dear Sir: As it is probable that you have by this time returned to Pittsburg, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti-masonic Convention, which lately convened in that city. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the resolution, unanimously adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriotic party, of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense of the obligations I owe them, if I were not convinced that any language which I could command, would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realised, and if I should be the choice of those who are opposed to the present administration, and success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any professions of it which I could at this time make. I mean by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of those measures "destructive to the prosperity of the people, and tending to the subversion of their liberties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines, upon which the administration of Jefferson and Madison were conducted.

Among the principles proper to be adopted by an Executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:—

1. To confine his service to a single term.

2. To disclaim all right of control over the public Treasure, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry out the public service, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

3. That he should never attempt to influence the Elections, either by the People or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.

4. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of Bills to, 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or of individuals. 3d. Such as, involving deep interest, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation, or reference to the will of the people; to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

5. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6. That in removals from office, of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal should always be communicated to the person removed, and, if he request it, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

And last but not least in importance,

7. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of Legislation, but leave the whole business of making the laws for the Union to be done by the Department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard. A community of power in the Executive Departments must necessarily lead to dangerous commutations and greatly to the advantage of a President desirous of extending his power. Such a constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it, as they well knew that those who propose the bills will always take care of themselves, or the interest of their constituents; and hence the provision in the constitution, borrowed from that of England, restricting the originating of Revenue bills to the immediate representatives of the people. So far from agreeing in opinion with the distinguished character who lately retired from the Presidency, that Congress should have applied to him for a project of a Banking System, I think that such an application would have manifested not only great subserviency upon the part of that body, but an unpardonable ignorance of the chief danger to be apprehended from such an institution. That danger unquestionably consists in an union of interest between the Executive and the Bank. Would an ambitious incumbent of the Executive chair neglect so favorable an opportunity as the preparing of the law would give him to insert in it provisions to secure his influence over it? In the authority given to the President by the constitution "to recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it was certainly never intended that the measures he recommended should be presented in a shape suited for the immediate decision of the Legislature.

The sages who made the constitution, too well knew the advantages which the crown of England derived from the exercise of this power by its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our chief magistrate, or the heads of department under his control. The boasted principle of the English constitution, that the democratic branch of the government was not only necessary to receive money from the people, but that it was its unavoidable prerogative also to originate all the bills for that purpose, is true in theory as in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nugatory in effect, by the participation of the ministers of the crown in the detail of Legislation. Indeed the influence they derived from sitting as members of the House of Commons, and from wielding the immense patronage of the crown (constitutional or usurped) gives them the power over that body, that renders plausible at least the base flattery, or as it is more probable, the intended sarcasms of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to James the 1st, that the demand of the sovereign upon the Commons for pecuniary aid, was intended only "that the tax might seem to come from themselves," whereas the inference is, it was really laid by the sovereign himself.

Having thus given you my opinion of things which might be done, and others which might not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of those of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many of as much importance as any other. I allude to the appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because its authors could not believe in its necessity, from the purity of character which was manifested by those who had the confidence of the people at that period. It is, however, an opinion very generally entertained by the opposition party, that the country would have escaped much of the evil under which it has suffered for some years past, if the constitution had contained a provision of that kind.—Having had no opportunity of personal observation on the conduct of the administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the truth or error of this opinion. And I should be very willing that the known subserviency of the Legislature to the Executive, in several memorable instances, should be accounted for in a way somewhat less injurious to the character of our country and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the path of duty and honor, by the paltry trappings and emoluments of depending offices. But if the evil really exists, and if there be good reason to believe that its source is to be found in the corruptibility of the members of the Legislature, an effectual remedy cannot be too soon applied.

And it happens in this case that there is a choice of remedies. One of those, however, is in my opinion free from the objections which might be offered to the other. The one to which I object is, that which the late President has been so loudly called upon to adopt, in consequence of a promise made at the commencement of his administration, viz: that the Executive, under no circumstances, should appoint to office a member of either branch of the National Legislature. There are, in my mind, several weighty reasons against the adoption of this principle. I will detain you with the mention of but two of them, because I believe that you will agree with me, that the alternative I shall present, while it would be equally effectual, contains no feature to which a reasonable objection could be made.

As the Constitution contains no provision to prevent the appointment of members of Congress to office by the Executive, could the Executive with a due regard to delicacy and justice, without usurping power from the people, declare a disqualification which they had not thought necessary? And where is the American citizen who regards the honor of his country, the character of its people or who believes in the superiority of a Republican form of Government, who would be willing to proclaim to the world, that the youthful nation which has attracted so much of its attention, which it has so much admired for its gigantic strength, its undaunted courage, its high attainments in literature and the arts and the external beauty of its institutions, was within a mass of meanness and corruption? That even the chosen servants of the people, were ever ready for a paltry consideration, to abandon their allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to become the servants of a servant. The alternative to this degrading course, is to be found in depriving the Executive of all motive for acquiring an improper influence over the Legislature. To effect this, nothing in my opinion is necessary but to re-establish the principles upon which the administration was once conducted, with a single addition of limiting the service of the President to one term. A condensed enumeration of what I conceive these principles to have been, is given above. And I think no one can doubt, that if faithfully carried out, they would be effectual in securing the independence of the Legislature, and confirming the connexion between it and the Executive, to that alone which is warranted by a fair construction of the Constitution.

I can conceive of but two motives which could induce a President of the United States to endeavor to procure a controlling influence over the Legislative body, viz. to perpetuate his power, by passing laws to increase his patronage—or gratify his vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes and projects for the government of the country; and thus assimilating his situation to that of the limited monarchs of Europe. The principles above suggested, would effectually destroy any disposition of the person elected by the combined votes of the opposition to place himself in either attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to private life, with no wish or prospect of "any son of his succeeding," legitimate or adopted, he would leave the Government as prosperous and pure in its administration, as when it passed from the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy," to the father of our constitution.

To the duties which I have enumerated, as proper in my opinion to be performed by a President, elected by the opposition to the present administration (and which are, as I believe, of constitutional obligation,) I will mention another which I believe also to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most conciliatory course of conduct towards our political opponents. After the censure which our friends have so freely and so justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote has contributed to elect. In a republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy state of its institutions, is the immunity with which every citizen may, upon all occasions, express his political opinions, and particularly his prejudices, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down, as those upon which the Administration would be conducted. I could only answer by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands, has on even a single occasion been used for any purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am, dear sir,
Truly yours,
W. H. HARRISON.
To the Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Who is he? What has he been? What will he be?—Harrison at *nineteen years of age*, received a Commission from Washington. In July of that year, (1792) he received the thanks of *General Wayne*, in a battle with the Indians, and was appointed his Aid-de-Camp!

In 1797, he was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory by *Washington.*

In his *twenty fifth year* he was elected to Congress.

He was afterwards appointed Governor of Indiana by *Thomas Jefferson.*

In 1811, he defeated the forces of Indians under *Tecumseh*, and gained the victory of Tippecanoe!

1812, he was appointed Major General by the patriotic *Madison!* In the same year he defeated the British in various encounters—and won the victory of *Fort Meigs!* In September he invaded *Canada*, captured Malden! overtook the British in their flight,—and on the memorable fifth of October, defeated them, and won the victory of the Thames! After the War, he was again elected to Congress as a representative.

In 1824, he was elected to the *Senate* of the *United States.*

In 1826, he was appointed Minister to South America.

After this, following the example of the illustrious Washington, he retired to his *Farm* in the valley of the Ohio, and has since pursued the humble, but independent occupation of a *Farmer.*

In 1835, he was nominated to the first office in the People's gift, and received the largest popular vote ever given under similar circumstances.

In December, 1839, he was again nominated for the same office by one of the largest and most talented Conventions that ever assembled in this country; and

In 1840, the American People *will take care of him!!!—Penn. Inquirer.*

Hear what Simon Snider, the honest hearted democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, in his Message to the Legislature, said of the gallant Gen. Harrison, in 1813:

"The blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless Savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, REST ON HARRISON, and his gallant Army."—*Simon Snyder's Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, December* 10, 1813.

FROM THE MORNING EXPRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In this Message what is remarkable is the acknowledgment of the evils of the present state of the currency without an acknowledgment of the causes that brought on these evils. In reading it we must bear in mind.

1st. That ten years ago when Gen. Jackson began to experiment upon the currency, with the solemn promise of making it better—

☞ There was not so much Bank Capital by one third as there now is.

☞ There were no State Debts of any importance.

☞ There was no alarming excess of importations.

☞ There were no suspensions of specie payments.

☞ There were no frightful fluctuations in the currency,—in the rates of interest, and Domestic Exchange. For—

☞ A currency then existed the like of which for the extent of Teritory in which it circulated, and the interchange of commodities it effected, was not known in the world.

2d. We must bear in mind, when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren very solemnly promised to make this currency, thus good, better than it was —

☞ That all the Whigs in Congress predicted—

☞ An utter disorder of the Domestic Exchanges.

☞ An excess of importations on account of an unregulated currency.

☞ Suspensions of Specie payments and Bankruptcies innumerable,—and,—

☞ A great increase of Bank capital and Bank circulation, with great excesses of credit.

3d. We must also remember, that all these evils often justly complained of, are the evil results of a rash and fatal experiment supported by Mr. Van Buren, though often forewarned of all its alarming consequences.

We ask then are the artificers of Evil so to profit of that evil as to be justified in seizing the control of the Public Purse, and in creating one currency for the Government, and another for the people.

NATIONAL SILK CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Washington on the 10th inst. Gen. Van Ness was appointed President, and Gideon B. Smith and J. S. Callan, Secretaries. Judge Strange was chosen one of the Vice Presidents. Delegates were present from 15 States.

A Committee, composed of one member from each State, and from the District of Columbia, was appointed to prepare business for the Convention. The Committee subsequently made a detailed Report, which received the sanction of the Convention, in which a luminous and practical view was taken of the Silk business, and which concluded with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That another year's experience has confirmed the opinion expressed by the Convention last year. "That Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export."

GEN. HARRISON ON SLAVERY.

As the views of Gen. HARRISON, on the subject of Slavery have been much misrepresented in the South, the following extracts from an Address, delivered by him at Vincennes, (Indiana) two years since, will satisfy the public in this respect.

I have now, fellow-citizens, a few words more to say on another subject, and which is, in my opinion, of more importance than any other that is now in the course of discussion in any part of the Union. I allude to the societies which have been formed, and the movements of certain individuals in some of the States in relation to a portion of the population in others. The conduct of these persons is the more dangerous, because their object is masked under the garb of disinterestedness and benevolence; and their course vindicated by arguments and propositions which in the abstract no one can deny. But, however fascinating may be the dress with which their schemes are presented to their fellow-citizens, with whatever purity of intention they may have been formed and sustained, they will be found to carry in their train mischief to the whole Union, and horrors to a large portion of it, which, it is probable, some of the projectors and many of their supporters have never thought of; the latter, the first in the series of evils which are to spring from their source, are such as you have read of to have been perpetrated on the fair plains of Italy and Gaul, by the Scythian hordes of Attila and Alaric; and such as most of you apprehended upon that memorable night, when the tomahawks and war clubs of the followers of Tecumseh were rattling in your suburbs. I regard not the disavowals of any such intention upon the part of the authors of these schemes, since, upon the examination of the publications which have been made, they will be found to contain the very fact, and very argument which would have been used, if such had been their object. I am certain that there is not, in this assembly, one of these deluded men, and that there are few within the bounds of the State. If there are any, I would earnestly entreat them to forbear; to pause in their career, and deliberately consider the consequence of their conduct to the whole Union, to the States more immediately interested, and to those for whose benefit they profess to act. That the latter will be the victims of the weak, injudicious, presumptuous and unconstitutional efforts to serve them, a thorough examination of the subject must convince them. The struggle (and struggle there must be) may commence with horrors such as I have described, but i will end with more firmly riveting the chains, or in the utter extirpation of those whose cause they advocate.

Am I wrong fellow-citizens, in applying the terms weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional, to the measures of emancipators? A slight examination will, I think, show that I am not. In a vindication of the objects of a Convention which was lately held in one of the towns of Ohio, which I saw in a newspaper, it was said that nothing more was intended than to produce a state of public feeling which would lead to an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the abolition of Slavery in the United States. Now can an amendment of the Constitution be effected without the consent of the Southern States? What then is the proposition to be submitted to them? It is this:—"The present provisions of the Constitution secures to you the right (a right which you held before it was made, which you have never given up,) to manage your domestic concerns in your own way, but as we are convinced that you do not manage them properly, we want you to put in the hands of the General Government, in the councils of which we have the majority, the control over these matters, the effect of which will be virtually to transfer the power from yours into our hands." Again! in some of the States, and in sections of others, the black population far exceeds that of the white.—Some of the emancipators propose an immediate abolition. What is the proposition then, as it regards the States and parts of States, but the alternatives of amalgamation with the blacks, or an exchange of situations with them? Is there any man of common sense who does not believe that the emancipated blacks, being a majority, will not insist upon a full participation of political rights with the whites; and when possessed of these, they will not contend for a full share of social rights also? What but the extremity of weakness and folly could induce any one to think, that such propositions as these could be listened to by a people so intelligent as the Southern States? Further. The emancipators generally declare that it is their intention to effect their object (although their acts contradict the assertion,) by no other means than by convincing the slaveholders that the immediate emancipation of the slaves is called for, both by moral obligation and sound policy. An unfledged youth, at the moment of his leaving (indeed in many instances before he has left it,) his Theological Seminary, undertakes to give lectures upon morals to the countrymen of Wythe, Tucker, Pendleton and Lowndes, and lessons of political wisdom to States, whose affairs have so recently been directed by Jefferson and Madison, Macon and Crawford. Is it impossible, that instances of greater vanity and presumption could be exhibited? But the course pursued by the emancipators is unconstitutional. I do not say that there are any words in the Constitution which forbid the discussions they are engaged in; I know that they are not. And there is even an article which secures to the citizens the right to express and publish their opinions without restriction. But in the construction of the Constitution, it is always necessary to refer to the circumstances under which it was framed, and to ascertain its meaning by a comparison of its provisions with each other, and with the previous situation of the several States who were parties to it. In a portion of these, slavery was recognized, and they took care to have the right secured to them; to follow and reclaim such of them as were fugitives to other States. The laws of Congress passed under this power, have provided punishment to any who shall oppose or interrupt the exercise of this right. Now can any one believe, that the instrument which contains a provision of this kind, which authorizes a master to pursue his slave into another State, take him back, and provides a punishment for any citizen, or citizens of that State who should oppose him, should, at the same time, authorise the latter to assemble together, to pass Resolutions and adopt Addresses, not only to encourage the Slaves to leave their masters, but to cut their throats before they do so?

I insist that if the citizens of the non-slaveholding States can avail themselves of the article of the Constitution, which prohibits the restriction of speech or the press to publish any thing injurious to the rights of the slaveholding States, that they can go to the extreme that I have mentioned, and effect any thing further which writing or speaking could effect. But, fellow-citizens, these are not the principles of the Constitution. Such a construction would defeat one of the great objects of its formation, which was that of securing the peace and harmony of the States which were parties to it. The liberty of speech and of the press, were given as the most effectual means to preserve to each and every citizen their own rights, and to the States the rights which appertained to them, at the time of their adoption. It could never have been expected that it would be used by the citizens of one portion of the States for the purpose of depriving those of another portion, of the rights which they had reserved at the adoption of the Constitution, and in the exercise of which, none but themselves have any concern or interest. If slavery is an evil, the evil is with them. If there is guilt in it, the guilt is theirs, not ours, since neither the States where it does not exist, nor the Government of the United States can, without usurpation of power, and the violation of a solemn compact, do any thing to remove it without the consent of those who are immediately interested. But they will neither ask for aid, nor consent to be aided whilst the illegal, persecuting and dangerous movements are in progress, of which I complain; the interest of all concerned requires that these should be stopped immediately. This can only be done by the force of public opinion, and that cannot too soon be brought into operation. Every movement which is made by the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, is viewed by our Southern brethren as an attack upon their rights, and which, if persisted in, must in the end eradicate those feelings of attachment and affection between the citizens of all the States which was produced by a community of interests and dangers in the War of the Revolution, which was the foundation of our happy union, and by a continuance of which, it can alone be preserved. I entreat you then, to frown upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated. The opinions which I have now given, I have omitted no opportunity for the last two years to lay before the people of my own State. I have taken the liberty to express them here, knowing that even if they should unfortunately not accord with yours, that they would be kindly received.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, December 24.

State of Parties in the House—Benton and Calhoun—the Public Printing, &c.—Do not Politics make strange bedfellows? Far more so than the seventy and seven other principles of good government, if I may judge from the signs of the times at this metropolis of Jamsshaced and double-dealing men. But a year or two since I heard Mr. Calhoun, in his place in the Senate, speaking of "the filthy and mendacious Globe," and now this same Globe is his patron and his organ. Two or three years since too, I heard Mr. Pickens, the leading Calhoun man in the House of Representatives, use still harsher language towards the official editor,—even to calling him "the cadaverous wretch," &c. and now this same Blair and Pickens are as intimate as two chicks. You may see them cheek-by-jowl upon the floor of the House, and as loving a couple as young lovers in the honeymoon. To those who have seen such couples in past time rather as cats and dogs than as turtle doves,—the one growling fury and the other spitting venom,—the contrast seems striking. One cannot help but exclaim that politics make strange bedfellows.

But there is a cue to all this action,—a reason which one can easily see here why "Northern men with Southern principles" have formed an alliance with the Calhoun clique of the South. First, such an alliance was necessary to overcome the Whig strength in the House, and mark me, that union must be kept up solemnly, strictly, entirely, in the House, or the majority goes over to the other side. Whenever it is not so, as in the case of the election of R. M. T. Hunter to the Speaker's Chair, then the Whigs will triumph. Time will show how long two factions,—headed by such rival chieftains as "John *Cataline* Calhoun," (I use but the language of the Globe,) and Thomas Hart Benton can be united. The Southern Loco Focos will yield much less to their "Northern men with Southern principles," as they call them, than the Northern Loco Focos will yield to them. Many of the latter indeed are but the willing instruments of the former, and they content themselves with being used much as a master uses the labor of his apprentices,—for his own good will and purposes. There is, I assure you, no cordiality between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton. Both are ambitious and both determined to lead. Mr. Benton is beginning to be boldly spoken of as Mr. Van Buren's successor, after four years, and Mr. Calhoun's friends are discussing the propriety of making a similar demand for Mr. Calhoun. Without the South, they say truly, that Mr. V. B. has not the shadow of a prospect of a re-election, and therefore, knowing the importance of Southern votes, they are requiring pledges both of principles and of places. To some of Mr. Van Buren's friends it is said already—if we make Mr. Van Buren President for another four years it is but fair that you as "Northern men with Southern principles" should turn about and support Mr. Calhoun, the first choice of the South. The argument and the facts are all upon their side, and either this or some such sacrifice will be required at the hands of the Northern and Western Loco Focos.

Benton of course will consent to no such union, as it destroys his immediate prospects of being the successor of Mr. Van Buren. Whether the spoils of office, the pledges to serve him and his to his heart's content, will satisfy him, remains to be seen. But of one thing feel certain, and that is that Mr. Calhoun's opposition to General Harrison depends entirely upon the success he has with the Administration. His personal feelings, often sacrificed as they have been,—his ambition disappointed ten times where it was even gratified once, even in his simplest desires,—his dread of Mr. Webster's elevation and the more dreaded elevation of Mr. Clay,—all these personal feelings,—are gratified and satisfied in the fact that Mr. Clay was not nominated in the Harrisburg Convention. Entirely wrapped up as Mr. Calhoun is in himself and those immediately interested in him, or in whom he is immediately interested, his opposition or his support will be secured only as his interests or his caprices are effected. In one sentence.—Mr. Calhoun will either oppose or support Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Any-body else, as Mr. Calhoun is personally affected immediately or remotely by such opposition or attachment. As he goes, so go his clansmen of the South, who are attached to him with all the zeal and devotion of clansmen bound by oaths and offerings to their commander. He has a mind to attract and bewilder one,—talents that the nation may be proud of,—warm attachments, and a power to interest all who are interested in his successes or reverses. Men admire him as did many of the followers of Napoleon—*because they can't help it.* They will give you no other reason for their blind zeal, except that the man whom they serve is chivalrous, brilliant and intellectual.

Rumors have been floating through the city for several days that Edwin Croswell was to be transferred from the Albany Argus to the Globe. I am inclined to credit the rumor, as it is not contradicted and as it originated with Mr. Croswell's friends. Certain I am, his services are wanted here. The name of Blair is obnoxious, especially to that beautiful class of men who in times past have called him "mendacious," "filthy," miserable," "vile," &c. Some interesting games I see are to be played upon the political chess-board here during the session. We have some developements already, and more are in waiting, or events are sure to happen. Yours, E. B.

The Coalition at Washington.—In the New York Herald of Wednesday we find the following extract of a letter from Washington:

The administration men will most probably carry their printer on Monday. Duff Green, it is said, has bargained with Blair for the Nullifiers.

Croswell is to be editor of the Globe. Blair is to support Calhoun for a time, and Calhoun is to struggle for the succession. He has been blinded by the glory of Blair for the last week, and led into the belief that he will be the choice of the rank and file of the party—but he is mistaken. Benton will check-mate Calhoun—and Calhoun will be duped—but never be President.

That a coalition, for the time being at least, has been effected between the "Northern man with Southern principles" and the "Southern man with no principles," we have every reason to believe. We understand, from what we consider sufficient authority, that Mr. Calhoun's friends, in giving in their adhesion to the Administration, have stipulated, almost in express terms, that the Administration shall not favor the pretensions of Mr. Benton to the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren capitulated to Mr. Calhoun on the day after the election of Mr. Hunter. If he had not, either a Whig or a States Right man of the Whig school, would have been chosen Clerk. In the election of printer, Mr. Pickens and Mr. Calhoun's other adherents in the House, will go for Blair & Rives on the express understanding, that the Globe is not to thwart the views of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun's influence both in Congress and among the people, although of no very great extent, is so disposed, that he can exert almost a *control* over the destinies of the Administration. His friends hold the balance of power in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama—States whose electoral votes are indispensable to Mr. Van Buren, even upon the presumption, that the most glowing expectations of his friends in other parts of the Union will be realised. It is thus Mr. Calhoun is enabled to illustrate the meaning of his celebrated maxim in political tactics—"always be in a position to hold your allies in check."

Baltimore Chronicle.

The subjoined formal announcement of the good understanding between Mr. Senator Calhoun and the Administration, with its reference to *the results of the Harrisburg Convention*, may serve as a clew to some of the late movements in the House of Representatives of the United States; without which, in fact, they would be incomprehensible:—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"We understood yesterday that infinite efforts are making to circulate the above rumor," [an alleged rumor that Mr. Calhoun was disposed to support the nomination of Gen. Harrison.] "We, therefore, repeat, in the most unqualified manner, that Mr. C. has expressed the strongest determination to refuse all co-operation in the Harrisburg Nomination. *We speak advisedly*, because *we wrote to Washington* to test the truth of the report; and the contradiction which we now give is drawn FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCE.

"We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. C. *will give* THE ADMINISTRATION *an earnest and cordial support.* We speak without disguise. We speak freely, boldly, as Virginians, uncommitted to any aspirant, with no selfish interests to promote, but determined to counteract misrepresentation, to correct mistake, to stand by our principles."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress is published in the last number of the Globe, filling eight columns, a space which we cannot at present spare for it.

The most important points in this document are, of course,

First, the state of the Treasury. On this head, the "available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839," is stated at $1,556,384.

Secondly, the amount of moneys estimated to be necessary for the service of the next year. These are estimated to amount to "at least $31,152,106, of which it is computed that $20,000,000 will be expended *within that year* for ordinary purposes, or two millions and three-fourths more, including the redemption of Treasury Notes."

Thirdly, to meet this expenditure, the customs, land sales, and miscellaneous services are estimated to amount within the year to $18,600,000, and, with the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1840, to constitute the sum of $20,156,385, as "the efficient means" for 1840.

Fourthly, the amounts of imports and exports. The amount of *Exports* for the year ending September 30, 1839, is estimated to have been $118,359,000, being an excess over those of 1838 of $9,872,388. Of the whole exports, only $17,408,000 were of foreign origin. The *Imports* for the same period are estimated to have amounted to about $157,700,000, being an excess to the large extent of $43,892,356 over those during the previous year.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The packet ship George Washington arrived at New York on Friday evening. She sailed on the 27th November, and brings dates from London to the evening of the 26th.

Marriage of the Queen.—The "special message" to the Privy Council proved to be, as expected, an announcement of her Majesty's approaching marriage. It was published on the 23rd of November as follows:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance, that with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

The Chartists.—These restless men, it appears, are by no means disposed to settle down in quiet under the severe lesson they received at Newport. Meetings of delegates had been held at various places in the manufacturing districts, to form another national convention ostensibly, but really, no doubt, to concert measures for active proceedings. Lodges were formed, with secret signs and pass-words, and emissaries under the name of lecturers were going about, inciting the people to discontent and rebellion. Their operations were facilitated by the extreme depression of trade and manufactures, and the consequent distress among the operatives.

The evidence taken on the examination of the Newport prisoners left no doubt of the fact, that a general rising throughout the kingdom was intended, and that very great numbers of men were pledged and partially organized to effect it.

In consequence of alarming accounts from Merthyr Tydril, a detachment of 100 men had been marched to Cardiff. The Chartist paper, the Vindicator, was still circulating extensively in Wales, containing the most violent and stimulating appeals and recommendations of violent measures.

LONDON, 26th November.—*City 12 o'clock.*—The accounts from New York are to the 7th inst. by the packet ship Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, arrived at Liverpool, and are on the whole rather better than was expected from the advices taken out by the Great Western steamer, which was received in New York on the 2d instant. It seems to be the general opinion, that all the banks of the Union, with the exception of those in New York and Boston, must suspend specie payments.—Consequently there has been much fluctuation in the securities of the different States.

The Mexican packet Swift, after a very long passage, (having sailed on the 15th September,) has arrived at Falmouth, having on board about $700,000.

Both the English and foreign markets have been heavy this morning. Consols have been done at 90⅜ for money, and 90¾ for the account; they have, however, slightly improved, and are now 90⅞ for money, and 90⅞ sellers for the account.—Exchequer bills are 7 to 5 discount. Three per cent reduced are 89⅝ to ¾; three and a half per cent ditto 97½ to ⅝.

In American securities there has been nothing done.

It has been rumored at Lloyd's, this afternoon, that the Gazette of to-morrow evening will announce instructions for the blockade of the Chinese seas. On strict inquiry we do not discover any confirmation of the report.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Nov. 26.

Cotton.—"The demand continued good up to Wednesday, and the quantity offered being limited, holders were enabled to obtain an advance of fully ⅛d per lb. on the common to fair qualities of American, and ¼d on the common kinds of Surat. The market subsequently has been supplied, and the operations of speculators having in a great measure ceased, purchases have been made at a decline of ¼d on previous rates. The sales of the week amount to 31,590 bales, (of which 9500 Am. and 1000 Surat are to speculators, and 250 Am. for shipment,) and comprise 120 Sea Island at 18d to 30d; 6740 Boweed 6½d to 8¾d; 7221 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 6d to 8¾d; 11,490 N. Orleans 6¼ to 6¾d. The sales to-day amount to about 3500 bags, including 200 or 200 of American on speculation. The market upon the whole is more steady than at the close of the week, less Cotton being offered for sale; the remainder of American at 6¾d, 9¼ for Orleans. On Saturday 3000 bags were sold.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

We are indebted to the captain of the ship Chas. Carroll, from Havre, for Paris papers to the evening of Nov. 23rd.

Government has received the following telegraphic despatch:—

Bayonne, Nov. Madrid, 18th.—The Ambassador of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—A Decree of the Queen Regent has ordered the dissolution of the Cortes. Madrid is perfectly tranquil."

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has adopted by an unanimous vote the bill for prohibiting exportations of corn until 16th August, 1840.

The Augsburg Gazette, quoting advices of the 30th ult., says that Mehemet Ali has consented to give up the Turkish fleet, and to content himself with the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and part of Syria. The same journal, however, in its Constantinople correspondence, states that the Viceroy is inclined to restore only Candia, together with the fleet.

"The Persian Charge d'Affairs at Paris," says the Commerce, "continues to engage officers for the army of his sovereign, and is represented to have secured the services of several who have distinguished themselves in the Carlist party of Spain."

Paris Nov. 23.—There was a report circulated in Paris, yesterday, of the death of Prince Metternich. We are happy to state the rumour is unfounded.

Russia and the Circassians.—Extract of a letter from Odessa, 4th Nov., given by the *Commerce:*—

"We have just received intelligence from Anapa and Titlis that the Circassians have completely defeated the Russian cavalry along the whole line of the Sundja, and on the plains of Alazan, occasioning a loss of 3,600 men, and several superior officers of distinguished merit. Only a few scattered remnants saved themselves by flying to Soukoum Kale, Anapa, and other fortified places.

All the posts of the Russian cavalry were attacked nearly at the same hour by superior numbers, showing that the Circassians were well informed not only of the position, but the strength of each post. This expedition was conducted by the Circassian Chief, Sizamhali, in person; the same who has already gained many victories over the Russians, and whose name has become a terror to them.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: That consistent little party, "*The Democracy of Anson,*" after many primary caucuses, much drumming up, and manœuvering of the drill sergeants, was able to muster their little squad at Wadesborough, on Saturday the 7th ultimo, in full force, though notwithstanding all this, I believe the bar and jury boxes of our little Court room were amply sufficient to hold them, *leaders, gulls and all;* and the proceedings of said great Democratic meeting were ushered forth in great pomp in the Carolinian of the 14th ult.; and really, sir, it looks right pretty in print, and one would suppose, who was not in the habit of contrasting the professions with the practices of those *exclusive guardians of the people's rights,* that they were the real "Simon Pures"—the very essence of Jeffersonian Democracy. The preamble is, really, sir, quite patriotic, and perhaps good republicanism; but, Mr. Editor, my object is, to call your particular attention to the Resolutions. The last sentence in the first resolution, if I mistake not, and "I have the Journal before me," reads as follows:

"Under his exposition fanaticism is rebuked, the Union is safe, and Democracy will triumph, and the country remain untrammelled by moneyed monopolists, Brokers and Shavers, and industry move on undisturbed in its legitimate channel, and the laborer receive that which will procure him bread. While he thus acts we pledge him our support."

Mark thou, Mr. Editor, in the above extract *Shavers* are very emphatically condemned and rebuked. "*Tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in Askelon,*" yet, sir, it is a naked truth, two out of the committee of three appointed by the chair "*to draft resolutions in accordance with the sense of the meeting,*" are *Shavers;* no mistake, sir, SHAVERS; and the third no doubt would be if he had the means:—and the worthy Chairman is one of the most notorious and accomplished SHAVERS in all the regions round about. O consistency! thou precious Jewel!!! Now, I don't blame the gentlemen for shaving, for I believe I would whet up my old razor now and then myself if I had the *soap* necessary to make a good *lather,* but I do most cordially despise hypocrisy in any manner or shape in which it can be presented. I now take leave of my worthy friend the Chairman, bearing nought of malice or unkindness towards him, and do, in behalf of the Whigs of Anson, tender him our sincere thanks for having at length come out in his true colors, and hope we will not, as in times past, be annoyed by him sailing under the Whig flag in search of political preferment. I did not, Mr. Editor, when I commenced this communication, intend to follow the *political mountebanks* of Anson through all their lengthy resolves, but will only touch at them occasionally, as it suits my fancy. The 3d resolution approves in very strong terms of the Sub-Treasury,—"*that great measure of safety and deliverance.*" As they profess to be the political admirers of Gen. Jackson, and have "pledged themselves to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor," and, as consistent Democrats, they never change, I will give them an extract from his Message of 1836, which will show the old Hero's views of this measure of "*safety and deliverance:*"—

"To retain it in the Treasury (said he) unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is considered against the genius of our free institutions, to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties, than to permit their government to accumulate immense amounts beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasury would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition."

The fourth resolution is commendatory to Brown and Strange, for their conduct in regard to the Rayner resolutions. This, sir, is right; it is in character; it is not surprising that men who are consistent in nothing but inconsistency should approve the conduct of honorable Senators who kick off as worthless trash (when it suits party purposes,) principles which they have ever professed to hold sacred; to violate pledges oft and repeatedly made to the people, and are consistent in nothing but a servile adoration to a poor human being.

I have now done with the resolutions of the grand committee of three, and by way of passing off a leisure moment by a comfortable fire of a bleak December evening, I will proceed to take some notice of the little "*fishes*" which fluttered about the muddy pools on that important occasion,—and as it cannot be expected that a man should have clean hands who handles filthy things, I hope I will be excused if, in noticing the following resolution, my words should not be as chaste as language should, which makes its appearance in a respectable newspaper. But for the resolution:

On motion of Capt. Lemuel D. Kirby,

"*Resolved,* That the extract published in the Observer some weeks since, stating that any person could have a Democratic paper sent them "*gratis*" by leaving their names with certain *leaders* of the party, is a base and unfounded calumny, as void of truth and as foul as the source from whence it emanated."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is a little unfortunate for the veracity of the *political weathercock* who suffered himself to be made the *cats-paw* in the hands of another to introduce this resolution, (for it is well known hereabouts that the mover never had intelligence enough to spell and write one dozen words and put them together so as to make plain English. In truth, I never heard of the worthy gentleman's making any attempt at Literature, except on one occasion when he wooed the Muses and fancied himself a poet.*) But to the subject matter. I say that it was unfortunate for the Captain when this resolution was placed in his hands to be offered for the consideration of the meeting, that he became so elated with the importance of becoming the mover of a political resolution, and fancying the greatness he would acquire by seeing his name blazoned forth in the public journals of the day with a title attached to it, that he forgot he had told a friend, eight months since, that the North Carolinian, (or, as he called it,) Holmes's paper, was sent to him without his orders, and that he had not subscribed for it. At the time this information was given, the worthy Captain was a Whig, and so thorough-going that his conscience would not allow him to employ as an attorney a very eminent lawyer, because he was guilty of the sin of Van Burenism. It is, Mr. Editor, just such men as he, who possess no reasoning faculties, whose minds cannot be brought to bear on any subject, and who are governed by the impulse of the moment,—(for the gentleman has been once a Whig and twice a Tory in the last three years,—who are generally put forward on such occasions to make these bold and sweeping denunciations, without knowing what claims they have to truth or justice. Your humble correspondent, Mr. Editor, is not ignorant of the drafter of this resolution. I know the gentleman; he is a certain unfledged pigeon, who may be seen hovering about the political area of Anson on big Democratic days; the *Sancho Panza* of a defunct candidate for Congress; who is at all times ready in person, or through his menials, to do the dirty work of party; an inquisitive fool; a spoiled boy, and a purse proud aristocrat, notorious for his impudence and officiousness, and want of common sense. Be quiet my young squab. The writer of the letter from which the Observer made the extract, and which caused such a flutering in the roost, (wounded pigeons will flutter,) has no fear for the consequences. Your bold denunciations have no terrors for men. In due season you shall be disrobed of your assumed importance. The mask shall be lifted, and the predilections you have for prevarication and double dealing shall be made manifest. The extract is a literal truth; there is abundant proof of it, and you are not ignorant of the fact. And if there is confidence in mankind, you are guilty yourself of what you call (in the resolution you drew and had not the courage to offer,) "a base and unfounded calumny."

A WHIG.

December 20, 1839.

* Some miserable lines, intended for poetry, in ridicule of a Whig Barbecue, containing about forty words, seventeen of which were misspelt.

More Consistency.—The last "Standard" cooks up, at second hand, the charges brought against Mr. Morehead, at the Van Buren meeting in this City, by Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. One of these "Gorgons dire," is, that whilst a member of the Legislature, he "drew a Report against the proposition of Mr. Stedman, from Chatham, forbidding the instruction of Slaves, &c." The inference which the "Standard" wishes drawn from this circumstance, is, that Mr. Morehead, by opposing Mr. Stedman's bill erred against the policy and interests of Slave-holders, and is therefore unworthy of their support. Now who in fact, brings his charge? William H. Haywood, Jr. who, at the session of 1831-'32, he being then a member of the House of Commons, opposed with great vehemence a bill, (this very bill of Mr. Stedman's for aught we know,) the object of which was to prevent Slaves from being taught to read or write! We do not mention this circumstance to arraign Mr. Haywood; but we refer to it, to illustrate, how much easier it is to *preach* than *practice;* and also, how dangerous it is for persons living in glass houses, to throw stones. If Mr. Morehead erred against the dictates of sound policy, is Mr. Haywood guiltless? And does not the attack come with very bad grace from such a quarter!

It may be said by some over-fastidious persons, that Mr. Haywood is not a candidate for office, and that, therefore, it is not right to bring his conduct in review. But Mr. Haywood publicly assailed Mr. Morehead, when he was not present to defend himself, and it is certainly a legitimate mode of warfare, when one individual prefers a charge against another, to show that *he* has, himself, been guilty of the same offence. Besides, in the very paragraph under consideration, the "Standard" gives as a reason for not quoting "page, chapter and verse," that the gentleman, Mr. Haywood) "who has been accused of preferring illiberal and unfounded charges against Morehead, is prepared to expose the whole matter, &c." It is a well established law maxim, that a witness should come into Court with clean hands. Let Mr. Haywood then purge himself, and other leaders of his party, before he ventures to criminate others.

With regard to the reasoning of the "Standard" about Mr. Morehead's being a STATE ABOLITIONIST, we can from the same premises, convict Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Chief Justice Marshall and (in the Standard's estimation, a greater than all these,) Mr. Thomas Ritchie, of the same heresy.

In the same article, in vindication of Mr. Van Buren's course on the subject of Free Negro privileges, the assertion is made that "Mr. Van Buren proposed in the New York Convention to extend the right of voting as to Whites, but taking it away altogether from the blacks." This is wholly incorrect. Mr. Van Buren voted to strike out the word "*White*" in the section defining the qualifications of voters, the effect of which was to admit BLACKS to vote. If the "Standard" denies this, we will quote "page, chapter and verse."—*Raleigh Register.*

Advertisements in Newspapers.—We find in an exchange, a paragraph upon this subject, which we think contains a good deal of wholesome truth and sound advice. "If a dealer has any articles of which he wishes to make a quick turn, and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to advertise it: but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers, he is generally rather sly about it. Men and women who have their eye-teeth cut, never trade at a store where they do not advertise."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

The following interesting Correspondence, embracing the acceptance of both the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention, has been placed in our hands for publication.

It will be seen that Gen. Harrison refers to his letters to the Hon. Harmer Denny and the Hon. Sherrod Williams, for a particular statement of his political creed. The first letter we have inserted on our first page, and the other shall be published as soon as we can lay our hands on it. It will be seen that he advocates sound Republican doctrines, such as, if carried out in practice, as we hope to see them, would redeem our country from the disgrace which a corrupt administration has brought upon it. Let the people read and judge for themselves:—

Letter from the Committee to Gen. Harrison.

HARRISBURG, 7th December, 1839.

To Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison:

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Democratic Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body, passed unanimously this day, you were nominated a Candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon. John Tyler of Virginia, a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Your ob't serv'ts,

JOHN OWEN of N. Carolina, Chairman.
ELISHA W. ALLEN of Maine.
JAMES WILSON of New Hampshire.
ISAAC C. BATES of Massachusetts.
JAMES F. SIMMONS of Rhode Island.
WILLIAM HENRY of Vermont.
CHARLES DAVIS of Connecticut.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS of New York.
EPHRAIM MARSH of New Jersey.
RICHARD MANSFIELD of Delaware.
J. ANDREW SHULZE of Pennsylvania.
REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland.
JAMES W. PEGRAM of Virginia.
THOMAS METCALF of Kentucky.
JACOB BURNETT of Ohio.
DOUGLASS McGUIRE of Indiana.
G. MASON GRAHAM of Louisiana.
T. C. TUPPER of Mississippi.
WILLIAM H. RUSSELL of Missouri.
GEO. W. RALPH of Illinois.
HENRY W. HILLIARD of Alabama.
GEO. C. BATES of Michigan.

Gen. Harrison's Reply.

NORTH BEND, 19th Dec., 1839.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Harrisburg of the 7th instant.

However objectionable in the opinions of many of our fellow citizens may be the mode of selecting a candidate for the two highest offices of the Government by a General Convention, the peculiar circumstances in which the party opposed to the present Administration were placed, seem to have left them no alternative to secure that unity of action so necessary to their success. The number of States represented, and the exalted characters of the Delegates to whom the delicate task of nominating the candidate was committed, leaving no room to doubt that their decision was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of their constituents, I accept with gratitude the nomination which, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention, you have done me, gentlemen, the honor to communicate.

But however highly I may value this evidence of the attachment and confidence of so large a portion of my fellow citizens, I must beg you to believe, gentlemen, that no one is more thoroughly convinced than I am, that in selecting a retired and unpretending individual to be their candidate, the Convention were influenced by circumstances often occurring in popular governments to set aside the higher claims of other citizens, although founded upon the possession of the most distinguished talents and the performance of the most eminent services to their country, united to every other quality necessary to the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic.

It may perhaps be expected that I should embrace this occasion to declare the principles upon which the Administration will be conducted, if the efforts of my friends to place me in the Presidential Chair should prove successful. But having, in a letter to the Hon. Harmer Denny, and in another to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, both of which have been made public, given my views at some length of the character and extent of the powers vested by the Constitution in the President, I consider it unnecessary to repeat them here.

I deem it, however, gentlemen, proper at this time to renew the assurance heretofore frequently made, that should I be elected to the Presidency, I will under no circumstances consent to be a candidate for a second term.

With the highest consideration, gentlemen, for yourselves and those you represent,

I am, your fellow citizen,

W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. John Owen of North Carolina, Chairman; Elisha W. Allen of Maine, James Wilson of New Hampshire, Isaac C. Bates of Massachusetts, James F. Simmons of Rhode Island, William Henry of Vermont, Charles Davis of Connecticut, Robert C. Nicholas of New York, Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey, Richard Mansfield of Delaware, J. Andrew Shulze of Pennsylvania, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, James W. Pegram of Virginia, Thomas Metcalf of Kentucky, Jacob Burnett of Ohio, Douglass McGuire of Indiana, G. Mason Graham of Louisiana, T. C. Tupper of Mississippi, W. H. Russell of Missouri, Geo. W. Ralph of Illinois, Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama, George C. Bates of Michigan.

From the Committee to Gov. Tyler.

HARRISBURG, 7th December, 1839.

To Gov. John Tyler:

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Democratic Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution of that body, passed unanimously this day, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, was nominated a Candidate for the Presidency, and you a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Your ob't serv'ts,

JOHN OWEN of N. Carolina, Chairman.
ELISHA W. ALLEN of Maine.
JAMES WILSON of New Hampshire.
ISAAC C. BATES of Massachusetts.
JAMES F. SIMMONS of Rhode Island.
WILLIAM HENRY of Vermont.
CHARLES DAVIS of Connecticut.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS of New York.
EPHRAIM MARSH of New Jersey.
RICHARD MANSFIELD of Delaware.
J. ANDREW SHULZE of Pennsylvania.
REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland.
JAMES W. PEGRAM of Virginia.
THOMAS METCALF of Kentucky.
JACOB BURNETT of Ohio.
DOUGLASS McGUIRE of Indiana.
G. MASON GRAHAM of Louisiana.
T. C. TUPPER of Mississippi.
WILLIAM H. RUSSELL of Missouri.
GEO. W. RALPH of Illinois.
HENRY W. HILLIARD of Alabama.
GEO. C. BATES of Michigan.

Gov. Tyler's Reply.

WILLIAMSBURG, (VA.) Dec. 16, 1839.

Gentlemen:

The nomination which, as the organs of the late Harrisburg Convention, you have communicated to me, is accepted with a sensibility greatly augmented by the fact, that whilst it is a result in no way contemplated by me, it was attended by the unanimous concurrence of that enlightened and patriotic body. To have my name associated with that of the eminent PATRIOT who is put in nomination for the first office, is of itself regarded by me as no ordinary honor. His long and faithful services to the country, at the council-board and in the field, have won for him a distinguished name in history, and furnish the surest guarantee that should he be elevated by the popular voice to the chief Executive office, his administration of governmental affairs will be just, and prudent, and wise. With the Constitution for his guide, and the good of his country his only aim, I doubt not but that his exertions would be exclusively directed to uphold the one, and to advance the other. The friend and supporter of JEFFERSON, of MADISON and MONROE, and the immediate descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, can be none other than true to his early Republican creed, and the devoted advocate of free principles and of popular rights.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most ob't serv't,

JOHN TYLER.

JOHN OWEN, Esq.,
and others of the Committee.

GEN. HARRISON ON SLAVERY.—We ask the attention of our readers to the extract from Gen. Harrison's speech at Vincennes, Indiana, as a full and satisfactory refutation of the Tory slanders in regard to his opinions on Slavery. Let it be borne in mind that this speech was delivered in a non-slaveholding State, on an occasion when he might, if he had felt so disposed, have been silent on that subject, without the slightest imputation on his motives. But, like a true patriot, who has never omitted an opportunity to serve his country, he availed himself of an occasion when the people of Indiana gave him a public dinner, to impress upon them the important truth, that they could not interfere with the institutions of the South without violating the spirit of the Constitution, and endangering the perpetuity of the Union. The plain good sense, and sterling patriotism, exhibited in every sentence, cannot fail to make their way to the hearts of Southern men.

Let North Carolinian's contrast Gen. Harrison's conduct with that of Mr. Van Buren. The former voted for the admission of Missouri and Arkansas, without any restriction as to slavery; seeks an opportunity of sustaining Southern rights in a free State; *and never has spoken, or written, one word, or committed one act, in conflict with those rights or interests.*

Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, voted that no new State should be admitted into the Union, unless it would agree to abolish slavery, and has never yet, by act or deed, recanted that vote. On the contrary, he does not deny to Congress the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and refused to give any pledge on the subject.

Can Southern men hesitate which of the two to choose!

Let our readers preserve this paper, and take every opportunity of making known Gen. Harrison's views on this vital question. It is the only way in which all the people can be informed on the subject; for we hazard nothing in predicting, that not a single Van Buren paper in North Carolina will publish the speech; but they will still utter their slanders, with the truth staring them in the face.

THE MAILS.—The President ought to write a supplemental Message withdrawing the compliment he paid to the management of the Post Office Department. We have not had a Northern mail here in regular time for two weeks past, and on Sunday last no less than *five* were due.

The infamous system of falsehood so long practised against Mr. Clay, has been transferred with double virulence against Gen. Harrison. The Raleigh Standard takes the lead in the business of traduction, and the North Carolinian follows closely at its heels. In addition to other slanders heretofore noticed, the last Standard says that Gen. Harrison declared he would support the Tariff till the *grass grew* in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston. We are so sure that Gen. Harrison never said any such thing, that we do not hesitate to pronounce it a falsehood,—perfectly satisfied that if the Standard had any proof of Gen. Harrison's having used such language, it would have been exhibited; and perfectly satisfied, also, from repeated examples, that the Tories do not hesitate to manufacture such statements whenever they think the interests of the party may be promoted. The Standard has not pretended to bring proof of any of the base charges it has uttered against Gen. Harrison, and a party having the least regard for truth and fair dealing would scout such an unprincipled organ.

But if it were true that Gen. Harrison said he *would* support the Tariff, he *said* no more than Mr. Van Buren *did*. The idol of the Standard actually voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, which, according to Mr. McDuffie, did make the grass grow in Charleston and Norfolk. And yet the Standard supports Van Buren, who has never, by word or deed, recanted his Tariff opinions of that day. Out upon such abominable hypocrisy.

The North Carolinian asks, "has Harrison purged himself from the stain of black cockade Federalism?"

We reply, that it is utterly untrue that any such stain rests upon him. As evidence, we refer to the fact, that he received appointments, civil and military, from Jefferson and Madison, and to the evidence of a cotemporary, published in our last.

The Carolinian also asks, "Has he recanted his partiality for an alien and sedition law, in the time of the elder Adams?"

We answer, that there is not the slightest evidence of his ever having entertained such partiality. The public has long since discovered, that the unsupported assertions of the Carolinian are not evidence.

How mean and unmanly do these attempts to injure the character of a faithful public servant appear, unsupported as they are by a tittle of evidence. If the Tories have any fault to find with Gen. Harrison's acts or his sentiments, let them first give the evidence, chapter and verse, and then go to work with all their energies; but to make charges which are false, or at least have the appearance of being so, because not sustained by evidence, is a course not worthy of honorable men.

As regards Mr. Van Buren, we have published, over and over, the *evidence* of his having voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828;—of his having voted against the admission of *any new State* into the Union, (including Florida, of course,) "without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition;"—of his having declared, as lately as 1836, that he did not deny to Congress the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia;—of his having refused, also in 1836, to pledge himself to veto a law abolishing Slavery;—of his having applied to the U. S. Bank to establish a branch at Albany;—of his having voted for establishing toll-gates on the Cumberland Road, thus asserting the power of the General Government to undertake Internal Improvements in the States;—We say we have published the *evidence* of these things;—not the assertions of an Editor, but the evidence. And we ask, when has he recanted any one of these acts and declarations? Never. We defy his friends to show when he has recanted any of them. Any one of them is sufficient to destroy every vestige of his popularity in the South, if the people would but be informed. But the Tory papers take care that those to whom they have access shall not see the truth.

We say again to the Carolinian, we will unhesitatingly abandon Harrison if he be proved to be an abolitionist. The Carolinian is exceedingly fond of quoting this pledge of ours, why does it not produce the proof? We defy it to do so. Instead of insinuations and assertions, without proof, and contrary to proof, we call upon it for evidence. That moment the call is responded to, that moment not only this paper, but every paper, and every Whig, in North Carolina, will drop him. Until such proof is produced, as it never can be, we are content to fight under the banner of the old patriot, and those who charge him with abolitionism, must be content to rest under the imputation of SLANDERERS.

NEWS!—*A capital hoax.*—The last Carolinian is almost filled with the President's Message; but under the Editorial head the Editor found room for a long list of "Standing Committees." As every one was on tip-toe to see how Mr. Speaker Hunter had constituted the Committees of the House, all eyes were turned to this list, with something of astonishment at finding that the Carolinian had the news when the mails had failed to every one else. A closer inspection, however, disclosed the fact that these were not the Standing Committees of Congress, but those of the Virginia Legislature, appointed, too, only a month and a day before their publication in the Carolinian.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—The Semi-weekly Register, enlarged and much improved in appearance, was issued on the 1st inst. We trust that this second attempt (the first also having been made by the same Editor,) to sustain *one* semi-weekly paper in the State, will be liberally sustained. It has been a standing reproach to North Carolina, that she had no paper published oftener than once a week. Let the reproach be wiped out. We too, would like to follow the example, and perhaps will do so, when our rail road gets fairly under way.

We think there is strong reason to believe, that the Editor of the Raleigh Standard is an *abolitionist in disguise*. He has for years been endeavoring to divide the South on the subject, by charging the Whigs with being in league with the abolitionists; and in his last paper has the impudence to assert that John M. Morehead is "A State abolitionist." John M. Morehead, a native of North Carolina, the owner of perhaps fifty slaves, not inherited, but acquired by purchase, of the earnings of a life of great enterprize and industry, charged with abolitionism by the Editor of the Standard, a Northern man, who perhaps never owned a slave in his life! Impudence and falsehood can scarcely beat this.

Let no one think it incredible that the Van Buren party in the South would countenance an abolition Editor. Look at Tennessee, where a certain Jeremiah G. Harris, the Editor of an abolition paper in Massachusetts (the native State also of him of the Standard,) was imported as Editor of the leading Tory paper in Nashville. He was transformed into J. George Harris, and for his efforts in the cause of abolition, (which, according to the Bay State Democrat, is but another word for Democracy,) were rewarded by the present Tory Legislature of Tennessee with the office of Public Printer.

We ask the public to keep a vigilant eye on these wolves in sheep's clothing, who come among us to slander the most valuable citizens of the Southern States.

The North Carolinian, whose governing principle it is to insert nothing that may militate against its own party, has yet the impudence to ask us to search over our files three years ago, and re-publish something which it thinks is there that may by possibility conflict with our advocacy of Gen. Harrison's claims to the Presidency. This is a modest request, truly. We have, notwithstanding, searched our file, and find *no such article* as the Carolinian intimates.

It asks us, also, if we recollect a charge made in 1836, by the North Carolina Journal, against Gen. Harrison? We have not the slightest recollection of any such charge being made, and as we cannot recollect any object the Journal could have had at that day to slander Gen. Harrison, we are rather inclined to think that no such charge was made. It may have been done, however, as the Journal did not *always* require an object to authorize its slanders.

Extract of a letter, dated

"RICHMOND COUNTY, Dec. 23, 1839.

"Since the result of the Harrisburg Convention has been known, I have seen several of our most intelligent Whigs from different parts of this county. A more perfect *unit* I have never seen than now exists with the Whigs of Richmond. At first we were taken by surprise, but after reading the debates, on the second "sober thought," the general opinion is, that the Convention acted wisely, and that every patriotic Whig should sacrifice all his predilections in favor of Henry Clay, upon the altar of his country's good. There is much in the life and character of Gen. Harrison to admire; and the Whigs should bestir themselves, without a day's delay, to furnish the people with the history of this great patriot's life and character."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday Dec. 30, "Mr. Tappan submitted a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, to take effect when two-thirds of the States shall have adopted the same, making the tenure of office of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts seven years, (if they so long behave themselves;) and those who may have been in office at the time of the adoption of this amendment for twenty years, their commissions to expire in one year; those in office ten years, their commissions to expire in three years; and the commissions of all who have not been in office ten years to expire in seven years." Ordered to be printed.

A series of resolutions offered on Friday by Mr. Benton, declaring "That there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which can authorize the Legislative power of the Union to assume the debts of the States which have been contracted for local objects and State purposes," &c. &c., were this day laid over and ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, Mr. Norvell submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation sufficient to effect, by peaceable and pecuniary means and inducements, the immediate removal west of the Mississippi of all the Indians now in the Territory of Florida.

In the House of Representatives, on the 30th, considerable debate occurred on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, but no definite decision was had on the subject.

Mr. Duncan offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby advised and directed to swear into office Messrs. Philemon Dickerson, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel B. Ryall, William R. Cooper, and Joseph Kille, members elect from the State of New Jersey, and said members thereon be directed to take their seats until the contest is regularly determined by the House.

This resolution gave rise to some debate, but the question was not decided when the House adjourned.

The following gentlemen were this day announced as having been appointed by the Speaker to compose the Standing Committees of the House:—

Of Elections.—Messrs. Campbell, of S. C.; Rives, of Va.; Fillmore, of N. Y.; Medill, of O.; Crabb, of Ala.; Brown, of Tenn.; Fisher, of N. C.; Smith, of Conn.; Botts, of Va.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones, of Va.; Biddle, of Pa.; Atherton, of N. H.; Lawrence, of Mass.; Rhett, of S. C.; Vanderpool, of N. Y.; Evans, of Me.; Conner, of N. C.; Cooper, of Ga.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Dawson, of Ga.; Russell, of N. Y.; Banks, of Va., Giddings, of O.; Williams, of N. H.; Gentry, of Tenn.; Hill, of N. C.; Galbraith, of Penn.; Mallory, of N. Y.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Curtis, of N. Y.; Hillen, of Md.; White, of La.; Burke, of N. H.; Toland, of Penn.; Habersham, of Ga.; Parris, of Maine; Botts, of Va.; Weller, of O.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Corwin, of O.; Reynolds, of Ill.; Lincoln, of Mass.; Crary, of Mich.; White, of Ky.; Fisher, of N. C.; Garland, of Va.; Hubbard, of Ala.; Thompson, of Miss.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. McKay, of N. C.; Hopkins, of Va.; Chapman, of Ala.; Marvin, of N. Y.; Leadbetter, of O.; J. L. Williams, of Tenn.; Anderson, of Ky.; Butler, of S. C.; Brown, of Miss.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. W. C. Johnson, of Md.; C. H. Williams, of Tenn.; Beirne, of Va.; Clark, of N. Y.; Davee, of Me.; Graham, of N. C.; Cranston, of R. I.; Black, of Ga.; Hawkins, of N. C.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, of Penn.; Crary, of Mich.; Hoffman, of N. Y.; Turney, of Tenn.; Mason, of O.; Samuels, of Va.; Colquitt, of Ga.; Storrs, of Conn.; Barnard, of N. Y.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Craig, of Va.; Randolph, of N. J.; Hall, of Vt.; Taliaferro, of Va.; Parmenter, of Mass.; Montgomery, of N. C.; Rogers, of S. C.; Ely, of N. Y.; Swearingen, of O.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Briggs, of Mass.; Smith, of Me.; Bond, of O.; Ratiden, of Ia.; Duncan, of O.; Crockett, of Tenn.; Hall, of Vt.; Watterson, of Tenn.; McCulloh, of Pa.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Casey, of Ill.; Garland, of La.; Calhoun, of Mass.; Dillett, of Ala.; Wick, of Ia.; Butler, of Ky.; Hastings, of Mass.; Jameson, of Mo.; White, of La.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, of Mass.; Nisbet, of Ga.; Slade, of Vt.; Tillinghast, of R. I.; Worthington, of Md.; Dromgoole, of Va.; Mitchell, of N. Y.; Eastman, of N. H.; John Davis, of Penn.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, of N. C.; Dennis, of Md.; McClellan, of Tenn.; Smith, of Vt.; Hammond, of Pa.; Shaw, of N. H.; Sweeny, of O.; Doig, of N. Y.; Hook, of Pa.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, of Tenn.; Lewis Williams, of N. C.; Alford, of Ga.; Cross, of Ark.; Chinn, of La.; Shepard, of N. C.; Lucas, of Va.; Hunt, of N. Y.; J. W. Davis, of Ia.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, of Tenn.; Thompson, of S. C.; Miller, of Mo.; Coles, of Va., Kemble, of N. Y.; Allen, of Ohio; Monroe, of N. Y.; Sumter, of S. C.; Goggin, of Va.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Keim, of Penn.; Carter, of Tenn.; Griffin, of S. C.; Wagener, of Penn.; P. F. Thomas, of Md.; Goode, of Ohio; Rogers, of N. York; Triplett, of Ky.; Ridgway, of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. F. Thomas, of Md.; Reed, of Mass.; Holmes, of S. C.; King, of Ga.; Grinnell, of N. Y.; Anderson, of Maine; Robinson, of Del.; Holleman, of Va.; Proffit, of Ia.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Pickens, of S. C.; Cushing, of Mass.; Dromgoole, of Va.; Granger, of N. Y.; Bynum, of N. C.; Hawes, of Ky.; Howard, of Ia.; Everett, of Vt.; Clifford, of Maine.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Pope, of Ky.; Jenifer, of Md.; Ramsey, of Penn.; Campbell, of Tenn.; Stuart, of Ill.; Brewster, of N. Y.; Davis, of Ky.; Montanya, of N. Y.; Fine of N. Y.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, of Va.; Carr, of Ia.; Andrews, of Ky.; Steenrod, of Va.; Rayner, of N. C.; Ed. Davies, of Penn.; Brockway, of Conn.; Taylor, of Ohio; Hand, of N. Y.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Sherrod Williams, of Ky.; Morris, of Ohio; Chittenden, of N. Y.; Doan, of Ohio; Strong, of N. Y.; Randall, of Maine; Morris, of Penn.; Palen, of N. Y.; Edwards, of Penn.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Ogle, of Pa.; Graves, of Ky.; Carroll, of Md.; Hill, of Va.; Smith, of Ia.; Starkweather, of Ohio; Rayner, of N. C.; Colquitt, of Ga.; Blackwell, of Tenn.

On Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher, of Vt.; Beatty, of Pa.; Prentiss, of N. Y.; Newhard, of Pa.; Paynter, of Pa.

On the Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln, of Mass.; Petrikin, of Penn.; Leonard, of N. Y.; Keim, of Penn.; Hastings, of Ohio.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Peck, of N. Y.; Parish, of Ohio; Jackson, of N. Y.; James, of Pa.; Dana, of N. Y.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson, of Va.; Lawrence, of Mass.; Johnston, of N. Y.; Marchand, of Pa.; Floyd, of N. Y.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Williams, of Conn.; Williams, of Mass.; Morgan, of N. Y.; Leet, of Penn.; Allen, of N. Y.

On the Expenditures of the State Department.—Messrs. Underwood, of Ken.; Bynum, of N. C.; Crabb, of Ala.; Lowell, of Me.; Trumbull, of Conn.

On the Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Evans, of Me.; Atherton, of N. H.; Osborne, of Conn.; Warren, of Geo.; Jones, of N. Y.

On the Expenditures of the War Department.—Messrs. Garland, of La.; Howard, of Ind.; Wagner, of N. Y.; Holmes, of S. C.; Cooper, of Penn.

On the Expenditures of the Navy Department.—Messrs. Saltonstall, of Mass.; Vanderpool, of N. Y.; Simonton, of Penn.; Green, of Ken.; Gerry, of Penn.

On the Expenditures of the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Marvin, of N. Y.; Boyd, of Ken.; Lowell, of Me.; Davis, of Ken.; Brown, of N. Y.

On the Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Stanly, of N. C.; Fornance, of Penn.; Gates, of N. Y.; Henry, of Penn.; Earl, of N. Y.

Mr. Kempshall of New York, hitherto absent, this day appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On Tuesday, the first hour of the session was consumed in the discussion of motions to amend the Journal; the first of which arose on an inquiry put by Mr. Jennifer to the Chair, in relation to a resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Duncan, advising and requesting the Speaker to swear in Mr. Dickerson and the other contesting members from the State of New Jersey. That resolution the Chair yesterday decided to be out of order, except under a suspension of the rule for its reception. From that decision Mr. Duncan appealed, and the House sustained the decision of the Chair.

After many ineffectual motions for a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of offering resolutions relative to petitioning Congress with regard to Slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Sergeant at length moved a suspension to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 20th rule of the House be so altered that the daily presentation of petitions be allowed for twenty days from this day.

This motion proving successful, the resolution was offered, and, after some debate, adopted;

After which the House adjourned over to Friday.

Death by Accident.—A black man belonging to this Town by the name of Renty was killed on the Rail Road, on Christmas Day. He accidentally fell from a locomotive, on which he went as fireman, and striking upon the rail, the wheels passed over his body, causing instant death.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

POSTSCRIPT.—We this morning received the Congressional proceedings of Friday last; —but little business was done on that day.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill "to cede the public lands to the States in which they are respectively situated." This bill gave rise to some considerable sparring between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay of Ky., in which the former declared that "all the leading measures of the present administration had met his approbation, and should receive his support."

In the House, no business was done, save the passage of some resolutions (offered by Mr. Keim) as a tribute to the memory of Wm. W. Potter, deceased, late a representative from Pennsylvania.

MARRIED,

In Tarborough, on Tuesday evening the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. JOHN C. BLOCKER, of this town, to Miss JULIA ANN BRADDY, of Tarborough.

In Raleigh, on Sunday the 29th ult., at 1 o'clock, P. M. in Christ Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Rev. CAMERON F. McRAE, Rector of Christ Church, Newbern, to Miss JULIA BURGWYN, daughter of John Burgwyn, Esq. of Newbern.

In Wake County on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Wait, Mr. WILLIAM T. BROOKS, Tutor of the Wake Forest College, formerly of Chatham, to Miss EMILY W. FORT, daughter of Foster Fort, Esq.

In Robeson County, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Hector McLean, the Rev. HECTOR McNEILL to Miss MARY PURCELL, youngest daughter of John Purcell, Esq.

Recently, in Kershaw District, S. C. by the Rev. T. R. English, Mr. ARCHIBALD McDONALD, of Moore County, N. C., to Miss CHARLOTTE McKAY, daughter of John McKay, Esq., of Robeson County, N. C.

At Bishopville, S. C., on the 10th inst., Mr. G. W. MURPHY, of Darlington, to Miss MARY DEEN, of Camden, S. C.

At the same place, on the 25th ult., the Rev. Mr. MILLER, to Miss JANE FRASILL.

At London, November 30, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Gen. J. P. HENDERSON, Minister from Texas, to FRANCES, second daughter of John Cox, Esq. of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On the 17th ult. at his residence, in Bladen County, of Dropsy in the Chest, ROBERT HARVEY, Esq. in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

In Wilmington on Friday the 27th ult., Mrs. ANABELLA BROWN, in the 80th year of her age.

Also on Thursday the 26th ult., HARRIETT ANN, infant daughter of Mr Joseph Everett.

In Bladen county, on Sunday the 29th ult., Major THOS. BROWN, a native of that county—but for some years past a resident of the State of Mississippi.

In Raleigh, on the 30th ult. at the residence of her son, Charles Dewey, Esq., after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY DEWEY, at an advanced age.

At Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday night, the 19th inst., suddenly, Mrs. SUSAN DECATUR, relict of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur of the U. S. Navy.

At Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 12th inst. after lingering for three months, under an obstinate fever, Mrs. ANN B. McLEOD, wife of Kenneth McLeod, Esq.

A friend of the deceased, in making this announcement for the information of distant friends, and relatives, cannot deny to himself the melancholy satisfaction of paying a last sad tribute of respect to the memory of one, whom he so highly esteemed, by his testifying on this occasion, to the exemplary manner, in which she discharged the various duties of life. But as no long obituary or studied eulogy is intended, it is sufficient for the object in view to say that as a daughter, wife, mother, sister, mistress, and friend, she was dutiful, affectionate, kind, indulgent and sincere. Indeed it was in woman's most appropriate sphere—around the domestic fire-side, in the midst of the family circle, that her amiable and endearing qualities were most highly appreciated, and where her loss will be most acutely felt, and deeply deplored. Her mind was early imbued with religious sentiments, and for many years she was not only a professing, but a practical Christian, a circumstance consolatory to the cherished objects of her affection, for much greater and insupportable would be their grief, under this afflicting dispensation of Providence, did they not confidently believe, that through the merits of a crucified Redeemer, her pure spirit has taken its flight, from this "vale of tears," for brighter and happier realms on high, where the wicked "cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

COMMUNICATED.

At his residence in Surry County, N. C. on the 18th of December, 1839, Hon. MESHACK FRANKLIN, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Surry County, together with his parents, when a small boy. His father also was a native of Virginia—a true Whig of the Revolution—his mother, a Cleaveland, whose family was also patriotic, being with their Country, in her first and greatest difficulties, as the name of her brother, Col. Benjamin Cleaveland, proves by its connection with the early history of his Country.

He commenced public life as a Representative in the State Legislature, in which capacity he served on various occasions both in the Senate and popular branch—most generally in the former, of which body he was a member of its last session. He was for many years a member of the Executive Council, was a Delegate to the State Convention, that remodelled the State Constitution, and was for eight years, a Representative in Congress; which term included the period of the late War, when he, in the second struggle for independence, like his ancestors in the first, was found contending for the rights of his country. He was a true friend and an efficient supporter of the Administration of the illustrious Madison, a faithful disciple of the Jeffersonian school, a strict construer of the Constitution, on all occasions supporting the Republican institutions of the country, and, with manly firmness, opposing the extension of Executive authority. In politics, as in the social walks of private life, he was liberal and generous, honest and sincere. Disdaining hypocrisy, discarding all the arts and devices of the demagogue, he did not desire promotion, if virtue had to be sacrificed to procure it.—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 5, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Glasgow and Seawell in tow, with Goods for W. McIntyre, D. Shaw, Boon, Caison & Co., D. B. Robinson & Co., C. P. Mallett, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, George McNeill, B. Rose, Cook & Co., Jas. Martine, E. W. Willkings, Joseph Baker, Nott & Starr, H. & E. J. Lilly, P. P. Johnson, T. Sandford, S. W. Tillinghast and others.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26.—Brig Vesper from Boston; Schrs. Regulus from New York, Genoa from Turks Island. 27.—Brig Pactolus from Boston. 28.—Schr. Constellation from Philadelphia. 29.—Brig Lubec from Charleston; Schrs. Exchange from St. Domingo, Premier from Charleston, Glide from Gloucester, Mass. 31.—Brig James from Guadaloupe.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27.—Brig Benjamin for Porto Rico. 28.—Brig Nancy Jane for New York; Schr. A. F. Thorn for do. 30.—Brig Elba for Havana. 31.—Brigs Despatch for Philadelphia, Caroline E. Platt and Hannah & Abegail for New York; Schr. H. Lawrence for do. Jan. 1.—Schr. Brutus for St. Domingo. 2.—Sloop Stranger for Savannah.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 8.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	11	a 12½	Mackerel,		a $9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	35	a 37
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 12	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½	
Cotton,	8½	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4½	a $5	Sack,	$2¾	a $3
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 20	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat, new	75	a 80
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	12		Wool,	17	a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—JANUARY 3.

Turpentine $1 75 a $1 90; Tar 90; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 9 00 a 10 00; Scantling 5 00, Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 68; Salt, coarse 30 a 40; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.

January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 CASKS CHEESE.
1000 sweet ORANGES.
20 dozen large Corn BROOMS.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 8, 1840. 79-tf.

Fresh Goods.

WE are now receiving a new Stock of seasonable GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which we propose selling low for *Cash*, at wholesale or retail.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, January 8, 1840. 79-6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay. H. & E. J. L.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand made by Messrs. Shaw & Memory, for $45 50, dated Dec. 9, 1839, payable one day after date. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for said note, as I have received the amount in full.

H. LEETE, *Green

CALENDAR FOR 1840,

Being Bissextile or Leap Year.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon: Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cognine Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

T. BOSTICK, P. M.

November 5, 1839. 72-2m

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taghoni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Rees, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-*tf*

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season.—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, White Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

R. LEETE.

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72*tf*

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption, and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Wm. N. Bailey*, of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1.50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C. Nov. 26, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness Skirting and Gaita leg, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones at this Stage, by Messrs. Egerton & Mott, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to give entire satisfaction, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building, Bay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1838. 8*f*

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, and for sale at the La Fayette Hotel, the following articles which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

100 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and Kegs Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Pipes Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneritle, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,

Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.

E. J. HALE.

October 23.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto.

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Bay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received of the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less power than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarborough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Atkinson & Tunis, *Philadelphia.*
" James J. Treadwell, Esqr. *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the Grecian grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by myself and Sedges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

MORRAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of Blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77-4tf

Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, *on accommodating terms*, and at moderate prices.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77-1m.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Sound Property for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at low and on accommodating terms, the following property, viz:

The PLANTATION on Masonborough Sound, lately occupied by Mr. John Bradley, containing 4 or 500 acres of LAND, and improved with about 15,000 feet of SALT WORKS, in good working order. It also affords two good situations for Summer Residences, one of them improved with a comfortable residence and out buildings.

—ALSO—

The tract of LAND at the Point near Wrightsville, containing 640 acres, and a reversion in 60 acres more. It is improved with a GRIST and OIL MILLS, and the stream of water is a very constant and efficient one. The Press is of the best description, being "Palmer's Patent Oil Press," and with all its appurtenances in fine order, capable of turning out a Barrel or 32 gallons of OIL in ten hours, from any seed that yields Oil. The Press and its apparatus will be sold separately if desired.

J. S. GREEN,
JOHN HILL,
T. H. WRIGHT.

December 20, 1839. 77tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.

E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the above said county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 10 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the Institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.

November 15, 1839. 72tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from beyond the Blue Ridge, 2000 lbs. MOUNTAIN BUTTER,

For sale by C. J. ORRELL.

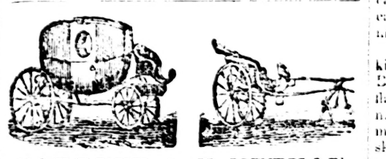
November 26, 1839. 73tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies.

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 74-8w

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,
November 27, 1839. } 74tf

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 40 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf*.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES' N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

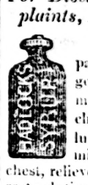
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Rooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 32tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, and that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they prescribe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a subordine or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are above of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good which it does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that so-called SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no,—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, a healthy and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Inflammation!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—10, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. M. CHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y